

A N N U A L   N A R R A T I V E   R E P O R T

O F

MRS. LOIS E. HARRISON

COUNTY HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT

GREENLEE COUNTY

ARIZONA

From December 1, 1948, to November 30, 1949

## T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

	Page
I. TABLE OF CONTENTS	A
II. SUMMARY	
A. Narrative	1
B. Statistics	3
III. PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS	
A. EXTENSION ORGANIZATION AND PLANNING	4
1. Extension Schools and Conferences	4
2. County Homemakers' Council	7
3. County Homemakers' Project Program	10
4. Publicity	15
B. HOUSE AND FURNISHINGS	21
C. NUTRITION	22
D. FOOD PRESERVATION AND STORAGE	23
E. FOOD SELECTION AND PREPARATION	30
F. HEALTH AND SAFETY	32
G. FAMILY ECONOMICS AND HOME MANAGEMENT * FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS	39
H. CLOTHING	47
I. Recreation and Community Life	53
IV. OUTLOOK - ADULT	56

## II. Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

### A. Narrative

Greenlee County women have come to use Extension Service more widely in the past year as evidenced by greater participation; the organizing of two new homemakers' clubs, the organizing of a county homemakers' council, and a broadening of the program for the coming year. The flow of business over the home demonstration agent's desk is another indication of increased teaching. The headquarters office of the two county unit - Graham and Greenlee - is in Graham County. This necessitates that much of the planning and organization for Greenlee County be done in the main office rather than in the Greenlee office.

The lay leadership system has proved very successful. The new homemakers clubs have been organized with the understanding that they would operate under the leadership system. They have been very faithful, and it is gratifying to note that very seldom do leader training schools fail to represent all affiliated groups. Women realize that they need to rely on leaders if they are to participate in all projects.

60 adult leaders have taught 83 lessons during the year in 9 communities, with an attendance of 1242. 174 leaders have attended the 12 training meetings. Aside from instructing in all leader training meetings, the home demonstration agent has done the teaching in 28 more club or organization meetings, with an attendance of 556. In cases where clubs have chosen projects different from the regular, the home demonstration agent has handled the lessons. Occasionally a trained leader from a neighboring community assumed the responsibility.

Five women have served as girls' 4-H club leaders. They have held 57 meetings in 5 communities, with an attendance of 393. One junior leader has assisted.

Two major special interest schools were held - tailoring and sewing machine cleaning. Thirty women completed tailored garments for themselves; 31 women took apart, cleaned and adjusted their own sewing machines.

The county homemakers' council had been temporarily organized in 1948. In the past year, it adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected permanent officers. One homemakers' club made all arrangements for the organizational meeting. The council made recommendations for the coming year's program. Therefore, each club, and rural women generally, feel to a great degree that it is truly their own program.

## II. A. (Cont.)

Extension Service for women has been active in 11 communities, in 10 of which there has been planned Extension group work. Project studies have been conducted through homemakers' clubs, church organizations and special interest groups. Homemakers' club enrollment is 104 ; affiliated organizations 200.

Homemaking information has been taught by means of meetings, home visits, circular letters, newspaper articles, radio programs, bulletins, and office conferences. Instruction is given by demonstration whenever possible. A program summary of the year's project work may be found at the close of the section "county homemakers' project program". In addition to the above formal program, assistance has been given by the home demonstration agent on all phases of homemaking through office and telephone calls.

The following state Extension personnel have been in the county to advise and assist the home demonstration agent:

- state home demonstration leader
- Home management specialist
- clothing specialist
- nutrition specialist
- state 4-H leader
- assistant state 4-H leader
- information specialist
- entomologist

Local physicians and teachers have assisted in their respective fields. Schools, churches and organizations have been cooperative in aiding Extension Service.

A junior assistant home demonstration agent was in the county for the summer months to receive training in Extension work and to carry on most of the girls' 4-H club work. She submitted her own annual report. A combined annual report of boys' and girls' club work for the year was prepared by the county agent and home demonstration agent. It is submitted separate from adult work.

## II. Summary of Activities and Accomplishments

### B. Statistics

Months in Service	-----	12
Days spent with adults	-----	39 3/4
Days spent with 4-H	-----	11 1/4
Days in office	-----	10 1/2
Days in field	-----	40 1/2
Home visits	-----	149
Different homes visited	-----	131
Office calls	-----	181
Telephone calls	-----	96
News articles	-----	68
Bulletins distributed	-----	1599
Radio programs	-----	24
Mailing list	-----	323
Homemakers' clubs	-----	6
Enrollment	-----	104
Affiliated clubs	-----	2
Enrollment	-----	200
4-H clubs	-----	4
Enrollment	-----	27
Leaders in adult work	-----	60
Leaders in 4-H work	-----	6
Leader training meetings -		
adult and 4-H	-----	13
Attendance	-----	191
Method demonstrations -		
adult and 4-H	-----	36
Attendance	-----	612
Other Extension meetings -		
adult and 4-H	-----	13
Attendance	-----	1368
Miles traveled in own car	-----	5863



### III. Project Activities and Results

#### A. Extension Organization and Planning

##### 1. Extension Schools and Conferences

The 1948 Annual Conference of the state Extension staff of Arizona emphasized letting all workers know how the others are carrying on in serving the farm family. County agents and home demonstration agents took turn about describing in some detail how they get the job done. Mentioning one or two of the topics of discussion shows their trend: The Community and the Agent, How Nutrition is Taught. This home demonstration agent spoke twice on the program, relating How Tailoring is Taught, and Planning 4-H Club Meetings. The give and take of county problems and teaching methods was most worthwhile and appreciated by this agent.

The agent attended the Extension Service radio school for staff members. Advice and practice gained have made it easier to prepare the weekly broadcasts which the home demonstration agent makes. Being advised to change from reading to talking from notes has proved to be the most important help. Putting more local names into the broadcast has been pleasantly accepted.

A school was held in March by the state clothing specialist to prepare home demonstration agents for sewing machine cleaning workshops. Sewing machines of the 3 main types were taken apart, studied, cleaned, put back together and adjusted to a perfect stitch. The teaching was precise, and one could not but know sewing machines thoroughly by the time the school session was over.

Five Greenlee County ladies and the home demonstration agent attended the three day Country Life Conference held at the state university for all rural women. Homemakers' clubs and L.D.S. Relief Societies were represented by the delegates. However, only two communities of the county were represented. During one evening of fun the delegation put on a skit. This agent served as program chairman for the county homemakers' demonstrations.

The home demonstration agent attended the summer short course for Extensioners at Colorado A & M College. Training in 4-H history and present methods was received from Mr. T. A. Erickson, Rural Consultant, General Mills Corporation. The class was valuable both from the standpoint of Mr. Erickson's teaching and experiences, and individual or panel presentations by class members. The class represented the largest number of Extensioners ever gathered together to study 4-H circumstances and methods. The home demonstration agent studied

### III. A. 1. (Cont.)

also Extension Philosophys Objectives and Methods taught by Kenneth F. Warner, Meat Specialist in the national office. The psychology which Mr. Warner preached and practiced was very effective. The JIT methods demonstrated are helpful in any Extension teaching. Thirty-two states, Canada, Hawaii and India were represented by the 144 Extension workers present in the summer session. This agent was chosen to receive a cash scholarship for summer school, offered by the Horace A. Moses Foundation, Inc., of West Springfield, Mass. The scholarship is awarded in the interest of advanced study in 4-H work. Both the local county agent and home demonstration agent studied in the 4-H class, and are attempting to put into effect applicable practices learned.

The home demonstration agent attended the 3 day 4-H Leadership School in Flagstaff. It was certainly with a feeling of satisfaction that the agent realized nearly 80 4-H club leaders in the state were interested enough in club work to go to the school. Leaders' expenses for the session were paid by the Sears Roebuck Foundation. This being the first training school on a state-wide basis, the turnout and apparent accomplishments were outstanding. It was unfortunate that no leaders were able to attend from Greenlee County. Important to note were about equal numbers of junior and adult leaders in the school. All surely gained inspiration for their own club work, and learned best ways of conducting demonstrations and meetings. They were able to compare their own efforts and achievements with those of other clubs and leaders. Perhaps the most revolutionary outcome of the conference was the acceptance and backing of the policy to get 4-H clubs out of the schools. This agent served as part of the teaching staff, presenting "How to Organize 4-H Clubs". Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde, family relations specialist in the national office pleased everyone by her practical approach to and considerations of adolescent problems.

The 4 day home demonstration agents' conference was attended by this agent. The conference sessions were dominated by an informal atmosphere of rock bottom discussion of county and state problems among the several agents and specialists. Of particular help were the studies of weekly, monthly and annual reports. This agent presented to the group the following topics and discussions: Making the Weekly Report work for You; Organizing 4-H clubs; and Summer School study. Mrs. Lydia Ann Lynde offered a real challenge to all. Her experience in working with families and with youth was described in such a way that all agents must have been inspired to greater efforts in family relations problems. Mrs. Lynde has a way of teaching so that one cannot fail to be invigorated.

### III. A. 1. (Cont.)

Miss Jean M. Stewart, state home demonstration leader, was in the county once during the year to assist in program planning and execution. She attended the County Homemakers' Council meeting, speaking on "Development of the Extension homemakers' program".

Leader training and special interest schools were held in the county by state staff members and the home demonstration agent as follows:

Helen Church	Tailoring(2 lessons)	Dec.
Reva Lincoln	Home milk pasteurization	Jan.
HDA	fluorine in domestic water	Feb.
Reva Lincoln	meals that save and satisfy	Mar.
Dr. J. N. Roney	household pest control	Mar.
HDA	sewing machine cleaning	Apr, May
Reva Lincoln	home freezing	May
Kenneth McKee	4-H leader and officer training	June
Helen Church	" " "	"
Reva Lincoln	" " "	"
HDA	home canning	June
Helen Church	making the best of appearances foundation garments	Sept.
Grace Ryan	room color schemes	Oct.
HDA	holiday decorations	Nov.

All the above training schools were held according to the year's plan made in advance. Certain adjustments were made as any project required.

A new home demonstration agent at large spent two days in the county unit for purposes of orientation. During this time office work was attended, home visits were made to club presidents, and a demonstration on home milk pasteurization was given. At a PTA meeting the agent showed the film "Battling Brucellosis" and talked on "Undulant Fever and Safe Milk". This being a cross section of work of a home demonstration agent, it is hoped that the new agent could realize adjustment to the work.



### III. Project Activities and Results

#### A. Extension Organization and Planning

##### 2. County Homemakers' Council

The first real county homemakers' council met for an all day session to plan the adult program for 1950. In previous years there have been planning sessions which took the place of council action. A year ago temporary council officers were elected, and definite council county projects were outlined. During the year this temporary body served quite efficiently for homemaker club needs and county-wide project needs. This year the group which met as a council accepted the homemakers' council constitution and by-laws, elected permanent officers, and operated in all ways as a true council.

Fifty-four ladies gathered for the organization and planning day. By group discussion recommendations were made for the coming year's program, in the fields of health, home furnishings, clothing and nutrition. Other features of the day were: county agent speaking on "Real homes for our adolescents"; state leader speaking on "Program development"; the home demonstration agent speaking on "Family meaning of the homemakers' lamp". 4-H girls demonstrated "How to make fancy yeast rolls" and "How to stuff an animal toy". A program and meeting minutes follow this report section.

The program developed was based entirely on requests which had come from every homemakers' club in the county. A sifting committee, composed of out-going and incoming officers and chairmen of discussion groups, met to whittle down and calendarize the 1950 program recommendations thus made. According to this tentative program, the agent prepared a program showing club projects, council projects, county-wide special interest projects, and club special interest projects, including also possible university kit lessons, and forwarded it to the state office for approval. Through the council each homemakers' club and affiliated organization will receive a copy of the approved program from which it may choose projects for its own group study.

Six homemakers' clubs and two L.D.S. Relief Societies in the county are active in the council. It is pleasing to the agent that a homemakers' council is now taking on its shoulders matters of county interest and study through Extension Service.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
in  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
State of Arizona  
Duncan

University of Arizona      September 14, 1949  
College of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
and Greenlee County Cooperating

Agric. Extension Service  
Home Demonstration Work  
County Agent Work

Dear Homemaker,

As President of your Homemakers' Club or Relief Society, you are invited to the fall meeting of the Greenlee County Homemakers' Council. Please extend this invitation to all members of your organization.

It is the responsibility of the Council to set up a County Program of Work for 1950 for all clubs and organizations which use the Extension Service training program. Temporary officers were elected last year. This year the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws and the election of permanent officers will be another business of the Council.

PROGRAM OF THE MEETING  
Elks Hall, Clifton  
Tuesday, September 27, 1949

10:30	Registration	
10:45	Call to order	Mrs. Mary Chapman Temporary President
	Minutes	Mrs. Bessie Claridge Temporary Secretary
	Greetings	Mr. John Sears, County Agricultural Agent Mrs. Lois Harrison, Home Demonstration Agent
11:00	4-H Club work demonstrations	Roberta Stratton Betty Davis Nancy Coon
11:45	Business	
12:30	POT LUCK LUNCH	Bring salad or dessert. Each person bring her own knife, fork and spoon.
	Soprano Solos	Mrs. Margaret Holland Mrs. Virginia Stute, accompanist
1:30	"Development of Homemakers' Program"	Miss Jean Stewart, State Home Demonstration Leader
2:00	Planning 1950 Program	
	Discussion group chairmen:	
		Clothing--Mrs. Flora Munkres Foods & Nutrition--Mrs. Virginia Patterson Home Management--Mrs. Isabel Nasson Health--Mrs. Carthelle Ross
3:00	Discussion reports to general session	
	Announcement of sifting committee meeting	
3:30	Adjournment	

Extension Service integrates homemaking training for all groups of women. BE SURE YOUR ORGANIZATION IS REPRESENTED.

Sincerely,

*Lois E. Harrison*

Lois E. Harrison  
Home Demonstration Agent

Mrs. Mary Chapman-President  
Mrs. Isabel Nasson-Vice-President  
Mrs. Bessie Claridge-Secretary  
Temporary Officers

## GREENLEE COUNTY HOMEMAKERS' COUNCIL

### FALL MEETING

1949

The Greenlee County Homemakers' Council met September 27th in the Elk's Club Room in Clifton. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M. by the temporary Vice President, Mrs. Isabel Nasson in the absence of the temporary President, Mrs. Mary Chapman. Mrs. India Reay read the Homemakers' Creed. The minutes of the 1948 fall meeting were read by Mrs. Frances Fenn in the absence of the temporary Secretary, Mrs. Bessie Claridge. The motion was made by Mrs. Lorena Ramsey and seconded by Mrs. Flora Munkers that the minutes stand approved as read. Motion carried.

Mrs. Nasson asked Mrs. Harrison to introduce the first speaker, Mr. Sears, Greenlee County Agricultural Agent. After warmly greeting the ladies, he stressed how homemaking helped greatly to prevent child delinquency. He also discussed Home Beautification, Colorful Yards, the agricultural outlook for the county, and the 1949 County Fair.

Mrs. Harrison gave her greetings to the Homemakers' Council at this time. She urged activity and participation in the County Fair. She also had with her the "Homemakers' Lamp" and described its spiritual importance in family homemaking.

Next the 4-H girls gave their demonstrations. These girls were introduced by Mrs. Harrison. The first was a demonstration on "How to Stuff a Cloth Toy" by Roberta Stratton, a first year 4-H club girl from Duncan. It was very well given and thoroughly enjoyed. Betty Davis and Nancy Coon of Duncan gave a demonstration on "How to Make Fancy Yeast Rolls". They passed samples of both the cooked and uncooked rolls. The demonstration was very instructive and enjoyable. The girls were asked for their receipt. Then the 4-H mothers were introduced by Mrs. Harrison. This ended the morning's program.

In the business session, the Homemakers' Council Constitution was read by Mrs. Tilson. The motion was made by Mrs. Seida and seconded by Mrs. Campbell that the Constitution be accepted. Motion carried. The nominating committee, namely, Mrs. Elizabeth Tea, Mrs. Anna Mae Davis, and Mrs. Flora Munkers, presented their reports with the following officers recommended: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans; Vice President, Mrs. Mary Moyers; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Helen Baker. Mrs. Nasson asked for nominations from the floor and receiving none, asked for a motion that these recommended officers be accepted. The motion was made by Mrs. Lucy Campbell and seconded by Mrs. Lorena Ramsey that these officers be accepted. The motion was carried by unanimous vote.



Miss Jean Stewart, State Home Demonstration Leader, was introduced by Mrs. Harrison. She discussed the meeting in Colorado Springs of the Associated Country Women of the World to be held October 3rd to 7th. She urged any women who could attend to do so.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans reported on the Country Life Conference held in Tucson in April. She encouraged each homemaker to make a special effort to attend next year's meeting.

Mrs. Flora Munkers made the motion that all future leader training meetings be held in the Lounge Room of the Men's Dormitory in Morenci. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Seida and carried by the council. Wednesday in the first full week was designated as the leader training meeting day. This concluded the morning session.

The members of the Clifton Homemakers' Club were hostesses at a most delicious pot-luck luncheon. Their table was beautifully decorated with a centerpiece of pink Queen's Wreath. Lunch was served from this table buffet style.

At one o'clock Mrs. Nasson turned the meeting over to Mrs. Seida who introduced Mrs. Margaret Holland of Clifton. Mrs. Holland accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Virginia Stute, sang a very beautiful and touching solo: "God Bless This House." With Mrs. Holland leading the entire council sang "Home Sweet Home".

Mrs. Harrison again presented Miss Jean Stewart who spoke on the development of the homemakers program. Miss Stewart turned the meeting back to Mrs. Harrison, and she in turn introduced the chairmen of the discussion groups, namely: Clothing, Mrs. Flora Munkers; Foods and Nutrition, Mrs. Virginia Patterson; Home Management, Mrs. Irene Kennedy; and Health, Mrs. Carhelle Ross. The Council was then divided into four groups of approximately eight members each. Each group discussed their respective subjects and returned to the general meeting with a list of recommended lessons for the 1950 program. Mrs. Ross was the first to give her report on Health. Her report was as follows: 1. Answering children's questions properly (a) including a film on human growth. 2. Practical nursing to include children's general diseases. 3. Proper lighting. 4. Accidents in the home, and 5. Proper care of the teeth. The motion was made by Mrs. Ross and seconded by Mrs. Leverett that these recommendations be accepted. Motion carried. Mrs. Patterson gave her report on Foods and Nutrition. Her report was as follows: 1. Preparing lunch boxes. 2. Budgeting for foods. 3. Entertaining at the family meal. 4. Getting family to eat right. And as Special Interest, Home Freezing. The motion was made by Mrs. Patterson and seconded by Mrs. Lorena Ramsey that these recommendations be accepted. Motion carried. Mrs. Munkers gave her report on Clothing. Her report was as follows: 1. Grooming and Hair Make-up. 2. Hand finishes that give garments that expensive look. 3. Making and selecting of simple accessories. 4. Dress forms.

5. New textiles - their use and care, and as Special Interest, Tailoring and Sewing machine clinic. The motion was made by Mrs. Munkers and seconded by Mrs. Tomerlin that these recommendations be accepted. Motion carried. Mrs. Kennedy gave her report on Home Management. Her report was as follows: 1. Cleaning and care of furniture. 2. Accessories. 3. Window treatment, drapery, valances, and cornices. 4. Lighting to precede lamp making. And as Special Interest, all clubs lamp making -- Clifton and Morenci, Step saving in the Kitchen. The motion was made by Mrs. Kennedy and seconded by Mrs. Ross that these recommendations be accepted. Motion carried.

Mrs. Harrison announced the meeting of the Sifting Committee composed of the temporary officers of the County Council, the new officers of the County Council, the Chairmen of the discussion groups, and the officers of each homemakers' club. This meeting is to be held on Monday, October 10th, in the Lounge Room of the Men's Dormitory in Morenci. The purpose of this meeting is to select a definite program for 1950 from the approved recommendations of the discussion groups.

Mrs. Nasson then turned the meeting over to the new President, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans. She asked that each club seriously consider sponsorship of a 4-H club. She also urged that more women be made members of the 1950 County Fair Commission. The president then asked for a motion to adjourn. The motion was made by Mrs. Leverett and seconded by Mrs. Lola Roberts that the meeting be adjourned. Motion carried.

Respectfully submitted,

---

Helen Baker  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Greenlee County  
Homemakers' Council



### III. Project Activities and Results

#### A. Extension Organization and Planning

##### 3. County Homemakers' Project Program

A project program for the year was made by the following sequence of considerations:

1. requests made by homemakers clubs, other affiliated organizations, individuals
2. critical appraisal of homemakers' needs according to surveys of the county and past project studies
3. council selection and recommendations for year's program
4. sifting and calendarizing of recommendations by a council committee
5. state Extension office approval of the program
6. calendarized project program sent to each homemakers' club and affiliated organization
7. acceptance of all or part of the program by each group

Arrangements for the assistance of specialists were made through the state office. A detailed Plan of Work and teaching outline was made to facilitate the carrying out of the program. A copy of the program by months and by projects follows this report section. It shows the program divided into:

1. county club projects
2. county special interest projects
3. local club special interest projects
4. county council projects
5. newspaper and radio teaching projects.

The project program for 1950 has been planned by a similar sequence of action. A copy of the program by months and projects follows this report section.

All Homemakers' clubs use program booklets so that each member may have information of each month's study as follows:

date and time of meeting	leaders
hostess	special interest
roll call answer topic	
project	

Hostesses and project leaders are selected for the entire year. Changes or substitutions are made as necessary.

### III. A. 3. (Cont.)

Lay leadership is being used very successfully. Since the agent oversees the study of 22 clubs or affiliated organizations in the two county unit, it would be impossible for <sup>her</sup> to attend all meetings. Project leader meetings are consistently held at the same meeting place, consistently on the Wednesday of the first full week of the month. By this procedure, leaders are prepared for teaching the projects in ample time for their own group meetings which fall later in the month. There were eight project leaders' training sessions during the year. There was 100% attendance of club leaders at six of them. Leader reports are used for all projects applicable. In this past year they have been turned in at the rate of 80 to 90 percent. Year summary reports are in this report in their proper sections.

The agent has attended the meetings of each club in the county four times during the year. Leaders have at other times handled the lessons.

Special interest schools have been popular. The school of tailoring has done a valuable good to the prestige of Extension Service. Its favorable name and fame have gone far from this one project. The sewing machine cleaning project had the same effect. Details of these schools are told in this report in the Clothing section. Women are really appreciative to learn such usable information.

Two homemakers' clubs were added to the Extension family this year. Each is in a mining community where the women are anxious to learn homemaking economy. One satisfying note about both these groups is that they are composed of young mothers. They both organized early in the year. Therefore, no part of the 1949 project program was missed. One of these clubs was hostess to the county council meeting. The other made arrangements for a permanent meeting place for all leader training schools. Citing these examples of cooperation is enough to show the desire of the two communities for Extension Service teaching.

Newspaper articles and radio talks supplement organized teaching. The local paper carries a weekly column of the home demonstration agent. As agent of the two county unit, she has a weekly radio program.

ITEM	PROJECT WORK	LEADER TRAINING MEETING	PROJECT LEADERS NEEDED
1.	Milk, Meat, Undulant Fever Home Pasteurization of Milk	yes	2
2.	Fluorine in local water supplies	yes	2
3.	One Dish Meals, Main Dishes Use of Left-overs	yes	2
4.	Home Pest Control Sewing Machine Clinic-special interest Spring County Council Meeting Country Life Conference for Women	yes yes	2 if desired project
5.	Freezing of foods - special interest	yes	if desired project
6.	Canning for home and county fair General County Fair Entries  Pressure cooker clinic - special interest	yes	2
7.	Recreation and community life		2
8.	Year's Business - Book Review		1
9.	Making the best of appearances Foundation garments Fall County Council Meeting	yes	2
10.	Room Color Schemes County Fair	yes	2
11.	Holiday Decorations and Handwork  State Fair	yes	2
12.	Recreation and Community Life		1 or 2

For months when your club does not choose the regular county project, the following projects will be available to you:

Pattern Alterations  
Dry Cleaning of Clothing  
Making Children's Clothing  
Library Service for Rural People  
Arizona Cancer Program  
Reading a One Act Play

After July: Apron Making

Please make arrangements with me personally for any of the above projects.

County: Greenlee

Tentative  
SUMMARY BY MONTHS  
for period

January 1, 1950 to January 1, 1951

Club Project	PROJECT WORK	NO. SPECIALIST DAYS REQUIRED	LTM	PROJECT HANDLED IN COUNTY BY:
JANUARY	Management-year's schedule & How to Make Silver Polish *1			Club presidents
FEBRUARY	Lighting	1	X	H.D.A. or leaders
MARCH	Box Lunches *2	1	X	H.D.A. or leaders
APRIL	Club Special Interest			Leaders or H.D.A. or trained persons from other fields
MAY	Making Clothing Accessories	1	X	H.D.A. or leaders
JUNE	Medical Care: TB, Cancer, Accidents			Medical personnel
JULY	Recreation			Leaders
AUGUST	4-H Observance and Book Review			Leaders
SEPTEMBER	Grooming *2	1 (?)	X	H.D.A. or leaders
OCTOBER	Window Treatment - Draperies	1	X	H.D.A. or leaders
NOVEMBER	Sewing Machine Attachments	1	X	H.D.A. or leaders
DECEMBER	Election of officers and Recreation			Leaders
Short demonstration sent in leader's kit		NOTE: Pressure cookers to be tested any time during year		
Project slightly different, but under same specialist				
4-H PROGRAM TO BE SUBMITTED SEPARATELY TO 4-H DEPARTMENT				
<u>COUNCIL SPECIAL INTEREST PROJECTS</u>				
MARCH	Sponsoring 4-H and 4-H Council Backing County Fair			Council committee " "
<u>COUNTY SPECIAL INTEREST PROJECTS</u>				
MARCH	Lamp Making	2		Specialist
APRIL	Sewing Machine Cleaning			H.D.A.
MAY	Tailoring Women's Garments			H.D.A.
JUNE-SEPT:	Council Meetings			
<u>CLUB SPECIAL INTEREST PROJECTS</u>				
APRIL	Step Saving Kitchens			H.D.A. or leaders
BOICE	Home Freezing			H.D.A. or leaders
	Cancer Program			MD
	Answering Children's Questions (Movie-Human Growth)			Welfare Nurse
	Other University Kits			Leader

Attachment for Tentative Summary by Months  
For period January 1, 1950 to January 1, 1951

Greenlee County

Requests for specialists will be made as indicated on the sheet "Summary by Months".

All Leader Training Meetings are to be scheduled for the Wednesday of the first full week in the month indicated.

Specialists' services needed by the home demonstration agent for projects for which no specialist is called into the county may be given at such time as they are in the county for otherwise requested days.



### III. Project Activities and Results

#### A. Extension Organization and Planning

##### 4. Publicity

Publicity for Extension Service in Greenlee County has been handled through several expedients. The local weekly newspaper, the "Copper Era" carries a regular column by the home demonstration agent, a sample of which follows this report section. Every week a "safety tip" is included with the column. In addition, news relating to specialities such as council meeting, special interest schools, state meetings and project studies is released by the agent. News concerning club activities is issued to the press by club reporters, a sample of which follows this report section. Keener club enthusiasm is realized from women doing their own reporting.

The "Tucson Daily Citizen" also carries pertinent news of Extension Service activities, in its eastern Arizona edition. The "Arizona Farmer" magazine prints articles which are considered to be of broader, state-wide interest. For special occasions in the county, this paper sends a reporter into the county. Appropriate news is issued also to all the above mentioned newspapers by the state Extension Service information office.

The home demonstration agent and the county agent of neighboring Graham County have a weekly radio program. The county agent of Greenlee County has taken part in several programs. Broadcasts of the home demonstration agent are for women and families of both counties. Regular air time is each Saturday from 12:30 to 12:45 P.M. That is a time when farmers, homemakers and 4-H youth may be found at home. The name of the program is "Stepping along with our county Extension Service", the musical theme is the lively march "Stepping Along". Programs are varied, both in content and by guest speakers, but local interest and information is always the key note. State personnel and local professional persons have appeared from time to time to give change to the listening public. 4-H work has had its share of the programs through the year. Local names and stories are used on every possible occasion. Farmers, homemakers, 4-H club leaders and members appear on the program, probably on an average of more than once a month.

In addition to the regular radio program, the home demonstration agent has special announcements made from time to time on two other feature programs "The Bulletin Board of the Air" and the "Greenlee County Hour". On the air daily at 10:15 A.M. and 3:15 P.M. these spots offer excellent opportunity for news of leader meetings, workshops, club meetings. These programs are handled by radio station staff members, and often they call Extension Service to get the news. Homemakers clubs use radio to announce their meetings.

### III. A. 4. (Cont.)

At particular times, such as national home demonstration week, national 4-H week, national safety week, radio coverage is always a part of the observance.

Circular letters to the mailing list are used to a lesser degree than would be the case if the newspapers and radio publicity were not so complete, quick and effective.

The following list gives the titles of the home demonstration agent's newspaper column "Housekeeping Helps and Hints":

#### Food Selection and Preparation

- Corn Bondue
- Main course custards
- New way of cooking beans
- Try an old favorite (cornmeal)
- Keep skins on vegetables
- Pan broiling certain cuts of meat
- Shorts on fish, oatmeal, beets
- Try carrot souffle
- What's in an egg?
- Good way to use bacon fat
- Let's have good melons
- Ways with peaches
- Summer egg care
- Three C's for keeping eggs
- Dress up salads for the family
- Sweet potatoes now are autumn special
- Use frozen food, do not save it
- Carrot marmalade
- Keeping the cookie jar full

#### Nutrition

- Altitude changes time of vegetables
- Help yourself to meat
- Milk for young and old
- Don't overlook milk as source of calcium
- Plentiful hens are here
- Get your calories straight or mixed
- Most for the least

#### Food Preservation and Storage

- Planning for canning
- Frozen foods contest open
- Freezer size is important
- Frozen vegetables contain few bacteria

### III. A. 4. (Cont.)

#### Home Management

- Invasion of bugs and insects
- Winter is hard on washing machines
- Double bleach
- Water spots
- Get the most from your sewing machine
- What's new in starch
- Pick best spot for your home freezer
- Scan the stores for new aids
- Fewer pots and pans to be washed
- Kitchens can be dangerous
- Cleaning the kitchen range
- Child's school grades may rise with improved lighting for his study

#### Clothing and Textiles

- Nylon knitting yarns
- Shrinking and stretching of clothing studied
- Perk up your pocketbook
- County home tailoring
- Self help clothes for children
- Matching plaids
- All wool and a yard wide - and vat dyed
- Proper care means longer life for nylon
- Firm fasteners will stand wear

#### Health and Safety

- Recreation
- Holiday fun
- Christmas suggestions
- Holiday time
- Kitchens can be dangerous
- Fire danger greater in rural dwellings than in city homes

#### Miscellaneous

- Arizona rural women get together
- Trip to Tucson Country Life Conference
- Greenlee County represented
- National home demonstration week

Radio programs pertaining to 4-H clubwork are described in the joint 4-H report and the report of the junior assistant home demonstration agent. Radio programs directed to adults for the year included the following:

#### Nutrition

- We are what we eat
- Milk pasteurization

III. A. 4. (Cont.)

Food Preparation

Meals that save and satisfy

Food Preservation

Freezing bread and rolls

Canning - pressure cooker testing

Freezing foods - state specialist assisting

Home Management

Home beautification

Room color schemes

Household pests

Fly control - state entomologist assisting

Health

Brucellosis - milk pasteurization - local  
veterinarian assisting

Undulant fever and milk pasteurization - local  
doctor assisting

Clothing

Remodeling of clothes, salvage state specialist  
assisting

Patterns for children's overalls



**HOUSEKEEPING**  
By **HELPS AND**  
**Mrs. HINTS**  
**Lois. E. Harrison**

Home Demonstration Agent  
Safford, Arizona

**TRY THIS CARROT SOUFFLE**

Tender and colorful Arizona carrots are plentiful right now. Carrots are good in so many ways, either raw or cooked, but for a change here is something a bit different you might like to try. It is a recipe for carrot souffle, using grated raw carrots. If you had a few cooked carrots left over, they could be used as well. Now for a few pointers which may help you if you are inexperienced in making souffles:

First of all, be sure that the egg whites are at room temperature (70°) F. before you start to beat them. You will get much greater volume in this way. Use a gentle up and over motion when you fold the carrot mixture into the stiffly beaten egg whites. Be sure that the oven temperature is no higher than 325° F. Eggs are a protein food and become toughened when cooked at high temperature.

**CARROT SOUFFLE**

1½ cups milk, 4 tablespoons margarine, 6 tablespoons flour, 1 to 1½ teaspoons salt, 1 teaspoon finely chopped onion, 3 eggs, separated, 1½ cups finely grated raw carrot.

Heat milk. Blend fat and flour together and add to the hot milk, stirring constantly until thickened. Add salt and onion. Stir the white sauce mixture gradually into the slightly beaten egg yolks. Cool slightly. Stir in the carrots. Fold this mixture gently into the stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into ungreased casserole and bake

at 325° F. for about 1 hour. Serves six.

**HOW TO PEEL AN EGG**

Did you ever have trouble peeling a hard cooked egg? Perhaps you thought the egg was too fresh. The trouble, however, probably was caused by something you didn't do.

Always cool a hard cooked egg promptly and thoroughly in cold water. This not only makes the shell easier to remove but helps prevent a dark surface forming on the yolk. After cooling, crackle the shell with the end of a table-spoon, then roll the egg between your hands to loosen the shell.

Start peeling at the large end of the egg. Dipping in a bowl of water or holding under running water helps to ease the shell off.

**SAFETY PAYS:** Summertime play should be safe. Sharp-pointed shears are dangerous for children. Provide them with blunt-pointed shears.

**MOST FOR THE LEAST**

In a recent study, made at Cornell, foods were ranked according to the number of nutrients supplied cheaply. At the top of the list were those found to be cheap sources of six nutrients: white potatoes, whole wheat bread, rolled oats, beef and pig liver and pea beans. Ranking next were rutabagas, offering five nutrients cheaply.

Foods supplying four nutrients at low cost were: carrots by the pound, spinach, and milk, both fresh and evaporated.

Good buys for three nutrients were: dried prunes, canned peas, canned tomato juice, frozen spinach, molasses and pork chops.

Foods which were cheap sources of the B-vitamin, riboflavin, were fewer than those offering any other nutrient cheaply, the nutritionists found in this study. They also found that foods which are cheap sources of many nutrients do not often provide vitamin A and calcium cheaply, and even less often are cheap sources of vitamin C. White potatoes were the only one of the food items offering six nutrients cheaply which were cheap sources of vitamin C. Most good buys for vitamin C, such as oranges, grapefruit, and canned citrus juices, furnished only this one nutrient cheaply. This indicates that the housewife needs to pay particular attention to vitamin C when buying foods.



## Franklin Homemakers

The Franklin Homemakers Club meeting was held on May 27th at the home of Mrs. Ruth Gale.

The opening song was "There's a Star Spangled Banner Waving Somewhere."

Mrs. Lois Harrison, home dem-

onstration agent, demonstrated how to dry clean clothes, to clean leather goods, furs, ties and hats. She also showed how to wash a sweater in a glue solution.

The members present were: Mesdames Ruth Gale, June Arnett, Clara Wilkins, Izabelle Nason, Elizabeth Evans, Maudie O'Dell, Gertrude Gale, Mrs. Backer, Jeanne Hartley, Ozona Christensen, Irene Kennedy, Ruby Crotts, Ella Gale and Miss Jeanne Shipman. There were seven children present.

The next month's meeting will be held at Clara Wilkins. The subject will be Home and Fair

Canning. Pressure cookers will be tested at that time. All should bring their pressure cooker lids.

## MORENCI HOMEMAKERS

The Morenci Homemakers Club held a meeting in the Men's Dormitory Parlors Thursday, Sept. 22nd at 1 P. M.

Mrs. Flora Munkres of the club took charge of the meeting. She announced the meeting of Tuesday, Sept. 27th to be held in the Elks Club rooms in Clifton. This will be a county meeting. The session will open at 10 A. M. this day. Pot Duck will be served at noon.

The meeting was turned over to Mrs. Rowena Ballis who showed slides with Mrs. Munkres and spoke about posture and personal appearance.

Refreshments were served by hostesses Mrs. Alton Hull and Mrs. Herschal Gilliland to the following people: Mrs. May Dickson, Mrs. Glen Simons, Mrs. William Damon, Mrs. Robt. Gentry, Mrs. J. L. Baker, Mrs. Pat Tomerlin, Mrs. Morse Waldorf, Mrs. Jack Roberts, Mrs. Ray Ballis, Mrs. Ernest Munkres, Mrs. William Ramsey, Mrs. Floyd Erickson, Mrs. H. Gilliland, Mrs. Johnny Campbell, Mrs. Charlie Harrison, Mrs. Roy Leverette, Mrs. E. Medford, Mrs. D. Bartow and Mrs. E. Haning.

Hostesses for the next meeting will be Mrs. J. L. Baker and Mrs. Pat Tomerlin.

## YORK HOMEMAKERS MEET

The York Homemaker's Club met at the home of Mrs. Mattie Foote Wednesday, January 26th. Mrs. Lois Harrison gave a most interesting and instructive demonstration on pasteurizing milk. Dainty refreshments were served by Mrs. Foote. The next meeting will be on February 9th at the home of Mrs. Velma Rutherford.

## PLANTSITE HOMEMAKERS

The Plantsite Homemakers Club met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Margie Boren instead of at the home of Mrs. Anna Mae Davies as was planned. Members present were Mesdames Oleta Dancer, Anna Mae Davies, Wilma Cox, Mary Moyers, and Margie Boren. Project for the day was sewing machine cleaning and care. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Boren.

## CLIFTON HOMEMAKERS MEET IN REAY HOME

The Clifton Homemakers club met at the home of Mrs. India Reay the past week. Members at-

tending the meeting were: Mesdames Maude Callicotte, Lydia Seida, Frances Fenn, Gwinola Baker, Elizabeth Tea, Carthelle Ross, Miss Virginia Shade, Mrs. Carolyn Murry was made a new member. Mrs. Reay and Mrs.

Baker acted as co-hostesses. They served delicious refreshments of apple pie al-a-mode and ice tea.

The topic of discussion was personal grooming. Mrs. Seida and Mrs. Reay led the meeting.

### III. Project Activities and Results

#### B. House and Furnishings

"Room Color Schemes" was the project of the year which emphasized House and Furnishings. It came into the program as a follow-up of the project "Restoring Old Furniture" studied in 1948. Leaders were carefully instructed by the home management specialist and the home demonstration agent in training sessions. Teaching kits were provided which included sets of rug, linoleum, wall and woodwork colors, drapery and upholstery combinations. Traditional schemes and modern adaptations were both illustrated in samples. Fabrics and colors for Arizona were given first emphasis. The agent attended two club meetings at which the project was taught. Women came with their own specific problems in mind, which they discussed freely, and for which they got usable help.

Women in the mining area of the county were especially interested in this project. Many of them have rented homes but are anxious to make them as comfortable and pleasant as possible. One homemaker described two big problems connected with refurnishing her living room. She has to start with a green cement floor and her husband's yen for wine colored velvet draperies. The colors might be suitable, but the velvet fabric in a modest, rented home in an Arizona mining town would be out of place.

Leader reports of this project will come in next year. It is not a project of passing fancy. The effects of the study cannot be realized for quite some time. The homemakers have been pleased to start their interior decoration work with color.

This project guided the planning along home furnishings lines for the coming year. "Lighting" and the making of lamps, "Window treatments" and the making of draperies are scheduled for next year's study.

### III. Project Activities and Results

#### C. Nutrition

Nutrition as a subject covers such a wide field that it is difficult to say where is the dividing line between "health" and nutrition, "food preparation" and nutrition, or "food preservation" and nutrition. It was definitely a part of the county program, but projects involving nutrition can best be described in the sections of "Food Selection and Preparation", "Food Preservation", "Health and Safety". Newspaper articles and radio talks supplemented food studies and emphasized the nutritive value of foods and the choice of foods.

### III. Project Activities and Results

#### D. Food Preservation and Storage

Home Freezing was the main project in Food Preservation. Some foods were prepared and frozen by the agent as early in the year as March for the project teaching in May. The nutrition specialist assisted by the home demonstration agent gave training to leaders. Foods were baked or thawed as follows:

frozen cup cake batter	baked at meeting
frozen baked cup cakes	thawed at meeting
frozen unbaked mince pies	baked at meeting
frozen baked mince pies	thawed and heated at meeting
frozen yeast roll dough	baked at meeting
frozen baked yeast rolls	thawed at meeting

All foods were tasted and compared at the noon hour when ladies supplemented the above foods with lunches which they had brought. Differences were observed in only one case - that of the yeast rolls. The frozen cakes and pies had been in the freezer box of the agent 6 to 7 weeks. The frozen rolls had been done approximately 2 weeks before the leader meeting. Foods were prepared for freezing as follows:

- strawberries
- green beans
- peaches (sample of frozen peaches shown)  
(apples used at demonstration to show  
prevention of discoloration)
- chicken fryer
- roasting chicken

All available types of packaging materials were shown and discussed. Commercial and home made carrying cases were shown. Economic use of freezer box space was stressed. From the presentation at the leaders' meeting, leaders decided what portions of the lesson they might relay to their own club members. They chose to show, mainly, how to freeze the fresh foods. A summary sheet of the leaders' reports follows this report section. Freezing demonstration pictures also follow this report section.

Ranch families are enthusiastic about home freezers. Meat is the main item they think about freezing, but many of the women have gardens in which they raise vegetables for year round use. Homemakers are happy to be able to "bake-up" for their families when they are to be away for several days. One ranching community will soon have R.E.A. lines. Most of the families there plan to purchase home freezers. The freezing project had been planned as a special interest one, but so many clubs chose it, that it was changed to a regular project.



### III. D. (Cont.)

"Canning for county fair" and "Pressure Cooker testing" were handled as one project. Leaders were trained to do the testing. Posters, charts, and samples were passed about to teach correct canning methods and best canned products. County fair judging score cards, set up by the state Extension office, were mimeographed and distributed for the benefit of the contest canning. A food preservation survey of the county was not made, as in previous years, by direction of the Extension nutritionist. Records of preservation that the county office has are only those of leader reports. Figures in the canning and freezing summary reports which follow this report section, therefore, represent a small percentage of the food preservation in the whole county.

A summary giving the records of pressure cooker testing done by leaders is as follows:

#cookers tested	#tested for first time	new gauges recommended		#other parts recommended
		2 lb. off	3 lb. off	
27	16	1	3	6

General pressure cooker testing clinics were not held in the several communities, as had been the case in previous years, only a few were tested in club meetings. More than half of those tested, however, had never had any previous attention, and few were in need of parts replacements. For the past 3 years, the county has been well serviced in pressure cooker testing in community clinics. According to the few tested in 1949, it would look as though it will be necessary to go back to general community clinics in 1950.

The home demonstration agent tested cookers in one remote community. Homemakers there were pleased with the service and teaching. That was the first time a home demonstration agent had ever visited in the section. A working trip into this particular community takes three days.



3 possible returned reports  
1 actual returned report

SUMMARY LEADER'S REPORT

Food Preservation-Freezing

Leaders # 3

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Club \_\_\_\_\_

List the approximate amounts of food preserved by members of your club according to the recommendations made by your Home Demonstration Agent (freezing demonstrations, pressure canner clinics, telephone calls, circulars, etc.)

	FRUITS	VEGETABLES	MEAT, POULTRY FISH	PREPARED FOODS, e.g. casserole dishes, cakes, pies biscuits
<hr/>				
<u>QUARTS, CANNED</u>				
Gallons - brined				
Pounds - dried				
Pounds - cured				
Pounds - stored				
<u>POUNDS * FROZEN</u>	100	175	1200	

---

Comment below on the quality of the food, spoilage, etc. experienced by the club members:

What food preservation problems do you need assistance with?

One club has not used information - REA lines are being installed.

Leader reports only being used, this does not represent freezing by the county in general.

Meetings attended by 34 women in 3 meetings.



Home Demonstration Agent demonstrating how to bake dough-frozen rolls



Home Demonstration Agent demonstrating use of aluminum foil for wrapping roasting chicken ready for freezing



Homemaker Club member displaying foods ready for freezing  
packed in 6 types of packaging materials - 1949



4 possible returned reports  
3 actual returned reports

SUMMARY LEADER'S REPORT

Food Preservation - Canning

Leaders 4

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Club \_\_\_\_\_

List the approximate amounts of food preserved by members of your club according to the recommendations made by your Home Demonstration Agent (freezing demonstrations, pressure canner clinics, telephone calls, circulars, etc.)

	FRUITS	VEGETABLES	MEAT, POULTRY, FISH	PREPARED FOODS, E.g. casserole dishes, cakes, pies biscuits
<u>QUARTS, CANNED</u>	507	273	20	

Gallons - brined

Pounds - dried

Pounds - cured

Pounds - stored

POUNDS, FROZEN

Comment below on the quality of the food, spoilage, etc. experienced by the club members:

What food preservation problems do you need assistance with?

Leader reports only being used this does not represent canning by the county in general.

Meetings attended by 67 women in 5 meetings.

### III. Project Activities and Results

#### E. Food Selection and Preparation

"Meals that save and satisfy" was the title of a food preparation project. A collection of one dish meal menus giving recipes for the main dishes was very usable by homemakers. At the leader training meeting women prepared 6 of the 10 recipes shown in the folder. They planned at that time just what dishes they would feature in their own club lessons. Three clubs arranged for all day sessions so that the cooking could be most effective. The most fascinating dish proved to be "onion cheese pie". Homemakers wanted to try it - it sounded so strange. One short cut in cooking to come out of the project has been well received - the keeping of "roux" on hand. "Roux" is the fancy name for the mixture of fat and flour prepared beforehand and kept refrigerated for the making of white sauce on quick notice. Casserole dishes prepared were those designed to use left-overs. Women wanted good, usable help in cooking and meal planning. The agent feels that this project was an excellent one to answer the need. The dishes are easy to prepare, tasty; and the menus are simple and attractive. A summary of the leader reports for this project follows this report section.

Menus and recipes for quantity cookery were given to schools and private clubs. Recipes and baking helps were given on all manner of cookery - from fruit cakes to Mexican dishes to yeast breads. It was pointed out to women in the county by means of the radio that angel food cakes to be entered in the county fair should have no icing. This way of teaching must have had its effect, because no iced angel cakes appeared in the fair.

Project work in food preparation for next year will be centered around "box lunches". Part time ranchers and miners do not come home for at least one meal a day. Nearly all mothers have youngsters in school who carry part or all of their noon-day lunches. Therefore the women have chosen an appropriate project. Mothers are concerned about lunch box menus and the food habits of their family members.

Food preparation requests for advice and bulletins have been constant through the year. Requests about the purchase of cookware, stoves, refrigerators show that homemakers are serious about nutritious and economic cooking and serving of food. Newspaper articles and radio talks have supplemented project work or individual assistance to emphasize nutritious and attractive preparation of food.

5 possible returned reports  
4 actual returned reports

SUMMARY LEADER'S REPORT

MAIN DISHES THAT SAVE AND SATISFY

Leaders 6

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Club \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Club  
Members Who  
Prepared  
Recipe

Approx. No. of  
Times Recipe  
Prepared by Those  
Reporting

---

As a result of the meeting on  
Main Dishes that Save and Satisfy

How many have prepared each of the  
following recipes:

Mock Enchiladas	16	9
Onion Cheese Pie	6	4
Hamburger Pie	8	8
Vegetable Cheese Casserole	6	3
Meat Turnovers	6	2
Liver Casserole	2	1
Fish Loaf	3	2
Baked Sauerkraut with Sausage	4	5
Carrot Souffle	1	1
Tamale Loaf	7	3
Broiler Meal I	8	4
Broiler Meal II	5	2

---

Please fill out this sheet at your August Club Meeting and return to  
Mrs. Lois Harrison, Courthouse, Safford, not later than October 1.

Demonstration seen by 91 women at 6 meetings.

No leader reported for those outside clubs.

### III. Project Activities and Results

#### F. Health and Safety

"Undulant fever and safe milk" as an Extension Service project was very well accepted. The subject caused farm families to think seriously about the possibility of illness spread by raw milk. The fact that two children in one family and one child in a second family were being treated for undulant fever at the time made the study very personal. The film "Battling Brucellosis" was seen by a total of 56 persons. On one occasion it was shown in a community school house as a health endeavor on the part of the local homemakers' club. A talk followed the film, and questions were answered. Home milk pasteurization was done in five demonstrations for a total of 46 women. Three methods were used - electric equipment, bottle method and open kettle. Most homemakers prefer the bottle methods, because it involves no great expense, it is easy and efficient. Local stores have sold an appreciable number of electric pasteurizers, and a large number of dairy thermometers. Two clubs in mining communities where only pasteurized milk is sold still wanted the demonstration. Almost to a person they say that one day they expect to be back on the farm. They wanted to be prepared for this modern homemaking task. A picture of the pasteurization demonstration follows this report section. A summary of the leaders reports also follows this report section.

Professional personnel showed fine cooperation toward the project. One veterinarian participated with the home demonstration agent in a radio program to discuss Bang's disease and milk pasteurization. On another a local physician and the home demonstration agent discussed over the air milk borne diseases and protective milk. The Greenlee County women who attended the Country Life Conference chose to give as their county report demonstration, "home milk pasteurization". One homemaker gave an excellent talk on Undulant fever, and another demonstrated the method of pasteurizing milk in covered containers using a dairy thermometer. The most satisfying result of the project is that a few farm families pasteurize their own produced milk daily. The number of such families will grow.

The home demonstration agent was asked to write an account of the safe milk campaign to be published in "The Journal of Home Economics". It will appear in the December issue. A copy of the article follows this report section.

The Franklin homemakers' club carried out a study of "Fluorine and local water supply". Private well water in and around that community range from two to nine parts per million of fluorine. Therefore, families in this area are acutely concerned. The use of a home-kitchen-size water filterer was demonstrated. Educational material and informational bulletins were distributed. According to a survey 6 out of every 10 families in the community now use home water filterers.



### III. F. (Cont.)

Health studies to be made next year include "cancer education" and "home medical supplies".

Safety was emphasized in the teaching of home dry cleaning of clothing. Only approved cleaning solvents were recommended, and warnings were given that all cleaning be done out of doors on the ground. Safety measures have been publicized through posters, and the newspapers. The weekly column of the home demonstration agent in the local newspaper always closes with a "Safety tip", thus making the campaign constant. A copy of "safety pays" follows this report section.

Doctors and school nurses in the county have been very cooperative in giving examinations to 4-H club members. All young folks who have attended out of county events have been examined free of charge.



Home Demonstration Agent demonstrating how to  
pasteurize milk in the bottles in a water  
bath.

4 possible returned reports  
3 actual returned reports

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
State of Arizona  
Tucson

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture and  
U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service  
Office of Extension Nutritionist

SUMMARY

LEADER'S REPORT

Brucellosis and Its Control

Home Pasteurization of Milk

Leader's Name 5

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Club \_\_\_\_\_

	CLUB MEMBERS	OTHERS (Relatives, neighbors, friends, 4-H Members, etc.)
<sup>4</sup> As the result of the meetings on Brucellosis and Home Pasteurization of Milk - attended by	40	50
How many now drink only pasteurized milk and use only products made with pasteurized milk?	26	6
How many make sure that the members of their family now drink only pasteurized milk and products made with pasteurized milk?	26	6
How many pasteurize milk at home?	5	1

Directions: Please fill out this sheet at the club meeting  
which follows your demonstration and return to  
Mrs. Lois Harrison, Home Demonstration Agent,  
Court House, Safford

N-198  
25 c.  
1-49

## Rural Home Milk Pasteurization

### Background

In Graham County, Arizona, we have recently studied as a homemaking project in Agricultural Extension Service, "Safe Milk and Home Pasteurization". Because of the relatively high incidence of undulant fever in the state, and locally in our county, rural women brought the matter to the attention of the County Homemakers' Council. This organization, composed of officers of Extension Homemakers' Clubs and affiliated organizations, considered the situation serious and voted that the project of "Safe Milk and Home Pasteurization" should be part of the 1949 program.

### Action

The attempt to educate rural families in the necessity of home pasteurization of milk was very well accepted. Special emphasis was given to undulant fever, though other milk-borne diseases were included in the study. The project was carried from a leader-training meeting to homemakers' clubs, church and school groups, and private service or social clubs. Two types of lessons were developed, each appropriate for the group with which it was used. One lesson combination included a movie and lecture-discussion based on undulant fever and safe milk; the other a lecture-discussion on the same subject with a demonstration of ways to pasteurize milk at home.

A sound, color film "Battling Brucellosis", borrowed from the University of Arizona, was shown nine times to two-hundred-eighty-three persons. In addition to being presented by Extension personnel, it was used at Gila College and by the Veterans' Farm Trainee group. The movie tells of a family whose dairy herd is hit by Bang's disease, and the subsequent action taken by the family. A talk concerning the relationship of undulant fever in humans to Bang's disease in cows followed the film in each case. Questions asked by the audience were answered.

The milk pasteurization demonstration was given ten times for one-hundred-twenty women. No attempt was made to give detailed information on disease. This teaching outline was used:

Discussion of Brucellosis in cattle, swine, goats - control  
cow testing, disposition of reactors  
calf vaccination  
sanitation measures  
continuous testing program



## Discussion of Brucellosis in humans - control

ways of contracting, symptoms, effects  
treatment  
use of pasteurized milk and milk products

## Discussion of other disease organisms in raw milk:

tuberculosis, typhoid, scarlet fever, dysentery,  
septic sore throat

Emphasis on milk as necessity for good health of young  
and old

Use of only safe pasteurized milk and products

Use of temperature chart explaining heat and its  
destruction of disease organisms

## Demonstration of three ways to pasteurize milk at home

1. open kettle or double boiler - dairy thermometer  
control
2. jars of milk set on rack in pail of water - dairy  
thermometer control
3. electric home pasteurizer

Discussion and demonstration of quick cooling of  
pasteurized milk

to prevent growth of bacteria

to preserve good flavor

Discussion of sanitary care of milk and utensils in the  
home

## Summary

Equipment used for two portions of the demonstration was such as any farm homemaker would have on hand. Women were advised where they might purchase dairy thermometers. Each woman was given mimeographed directions for these two methods. The electric pasteurizer used was one of the hot water-bath type, in which the milk is constantly agitated, of two-gallon capacity, one which the farm homemaker would find convenient. Ladies were shown how to operate it, and many questions were answered concerning it. Each woman was given a list of available electric pasteurizers showing name, manufacturer, distributor, retail price, capacity, weight. Aside from group demonstrations, individual work was done with families who could not attend meetings who made special requests.

Following a Parent Teachers' Association meeting at one school, devoted to the movie and undulant fever discussion, a pasteurization demonstration was requested. Work was done with the cook of the school's lunchroom. As is the custom in many rural schools, several children were bringing milk from their home for community use. The safe milk project aroused the parents in this community because their children were drinking mixed-herd, raw milk. A pasteurization demonstration was given to parents, teachers, cook, and children. The hot water bath method and the electric pasteurizer were shown. From that day the former method has been used in the school lunchroom. It is fully expected that when the school board again makes appropriations an electric pasteurizer will be purchased.

"Safe Milk and Home Pasteurization" was taught and publicized by more than formal group teaching. Two radio programs of the month were devoted to it. On one occasion a local veterinarian, the county agent, and home demonstration agent discussed "Brucellosis and Milk Pasteurization", on the other a local physician and the home demonstration agent discussed "Undulant Fever, Other Milk-borne Diseases, and Protective Milk". Extension Service was fortunate to have the cooperation of professional persons in carrying out this phase of the program. News articles appeared weekly in the local papers.

All physicians in the county were contacted to learn their attitudes toward the project, and to get first-hand statements about the seriousness of undulant fever and other milk-borne diseases in the county. They all advocated the project, and suggested many points to be brought out in the teaching. The worst and most prevalent condition according to the doctors was the back-fence selling of raw milk. Since all towns of our valley are small, many families keep cows to supply their own needs, and sell milk to neighbors. Practically none of this milk was pasteurized. This condition has been reported as changed because the families are pasteurization-conscious.

### Results

A survey was made of several food stores which showed that before the safe-milk campaign, much raw milk was sold over the counters. However, by the end of one month of concentrated effort to inform the public of raw milk dangers, considerably less raw milk was being sold, at stores or local creameries. Veterinarians reported many calls for testing of cows.

Most homemakers are now using the container and water bath method of home pasteurization. This process involves expenditure for only a dairy thermometer, and it is a simple way of handling a kitchen task. Those who have been drinking raw milk say that milk treated by this method changes less in flavor. Although it is contended that milk pasteurized

correctly shows no appreciable change in flavor, families accustomed to using raw milk reported that they "had to get used to the different taste of pasteurized milk".

The open kettle method is being used by some homemakers willing to take the time to stir and attend the milk. Great care is needed in this flash method, for the milk can so easily be overheated. A number of electric pasteurizers have been sold locally, and more would be if any were available that would operate on DC current. The cost of electrical equipment is not great compared to the ease of operation and health value realized.

Women now making butter of pasteurized cream find that churning time is cut to a fraction of what it used to be. Some homemakers are pasteurizing whole milk, then letting the cream rise, others pasteurize the milk and cream separately. They have found for themselves that butter made of pasteurized cream is less apt to become rancid.

Naturally reports come in that families realize the dangers of using raw milk, but haven't started pasteurizing yet because they are waiting until they can afford electrical equipment. It is hoped that these are few, and that the continued pressure brought to bear by neighbors, as well as extension personnel, will convince these folks that they are exposing themselves to unnecessary health dangers.

Parents who are trying to educate their children about health, personal and eating habits, who take health seriously, were ready and eager to take on the additional homemaking task of home pasteurization of milk. Much good actually came out of the project; every day or every week inquiries are received regarding the hand methods of pasteurization, or about electrical equipment. Continued sales of equipment by local stores are real proof of the effectiveness of the safe milk campaign and teaching.

One homemakers' club is planning a booth exhibit for the county fair which will draw attention to the need for milk pasteurization, and show how it can be done at home.

One satisfaction that came out of the project was the "ultimatum" announced by school youngsters in the community where both movie and demonstration were used. The children said "We'll bring our milk for school lunches, but we won't drink it - not unless it's pasteurized."

SAFETY PAYS: How safe is your farm home?—Kitchen?—Are cooking utensil handles turned back from stove edges to prevent tipping?

Are you sure window curtains cannot blow over stove flames?

Do you immediately mop up spilled grease or water? Do you use a safe stepladder for climbing?

SAFETY PAYS: YARD: Are ladders and steps kept in good repair? Are nails promptly removed from loose boards? Do you provide special containers for broken glass, etc? Do you have adequate light for porch steps and walks?

SAFETY PAYS: Do you keep medicines which are poisonous in a special cabinet with special labels?



# Safe at Home

## Homemaker Can Safeguard Family's Health by Pasteurizing Milk in Her Own Kitchen

**R**URAL homemakers in Graham and Greenlee Counties are taking no chances on the milk they serve their families. They know that milk may be either a life-saver or a death-dealer, and they're making sure which kind they serve. They know that raw milk may carry bacteria that will cause tuberculosis, undulant fever,



Lois Harrison demonstrates the flash method . . .

septic sore throat or typhoid fever in persons using it . . . even though it has been milked into sanitary pails, in sanitary surroundings by sanitary milkers. It's the cow that counts and just one cow in a herd can contaminate the entire output on the farm.

Pasteurization is the only safe method to guard against infections from milk. So the Graham and Greenlee women have learned to pasteurize . . . and under the direction of Lois Harrison, home demonstration agent for the two counties, they've found it easy to do.

The flash method, Mrs. Harrison demonstrated to her homemakers groups, is simple and effective. A double boiler or kettle, and a dairy thermometer are all that is needed. But the thermometer is important. Guesswork will not do.

Heat the milk to be pasteurized in the kettle or double boiler over a hot flame, stirring it constantly until it reaches 160 degrees. Hold 20 seconds. Use the dairy thermometer to check the temperature. Immediately place the milk container in cold

water and continue stirring until it is cool.

If milk is to be stored in containers other than that in which it was pasteurized, containers should be sterilized before processed milk is put into it.

To pasteurize milk in bottles, fill sterile bottles within one inch of the top and put tight covers on all but one. Pour out a little milk from this bottle, punch a hole in the cover and place cover on bottle. Insert a dairy thermometer in the hole.

Set all the bottles of milk on a rack in a pail filled with cold water which comes nearly to the tops of the bottles. Heat until the thermometer registers 145 degrees F. Then remove the pail from the heat, but



. . . the hold method . . .

leave the bottles in the hot water for 30 minutes.

Do not let the temperature drop below 145 degrees during this half-hour. (Commercial pasteurizing plants in Arizona use a temperature of not less than 147 degrees.) If it drops below that, immediately re-heat it enough to bring it back to that temperature. After the 30-minute period, replace the hot water gradually with cold water until the milk has cooled. After cooling, keep the milk in a cold place, preferably a good refrigerator.

Electrically-operated, thermostatic-controlled, home-size pasteurizers, which sell at prices from \$55 to \$75, do the job efficiently and are simple to operate. Their chief advantage,

probably, is that they make cooling easier and faster.

Home pasteurizing has the blessing of the Arizona Department of Health, under certain conditions. "There is no real reason why home-pasteurization by any of the three methods described shouldn't be effective, and rural women can do much toward keeping their families healthy by pasteurizing the milk from their own cows," O. V. Cooper, principal sanitarian, told the women's editor. "However, unless it is properly done, it gives a false sense of security which is something like leaning on a broken crutch. It depends entirely upon the person doing the pasteurizing . . . for the methods themselves are all right. That person must be on the job and give all attention to the job until the milk has been properly cooled and placed in the refrigerator."

Temperatures are all-important in the pasteurizing process from two standpoints, killing bacteria and preserving flavor, says Cooper whose



. . . home-size electric pasteurizer.

work is with commercial pasteurizing plants. If the milk gets too hot it develops a scorched taste which even cooling will not eliminate. If it isn't hot enough, it doesn't kill the bacteria . . . so watch that thermometer.

Proper cooling is absolutely necessary to good flavor, the sanitarian emphasizes. Cooling must be immediate and the water should be at a temperature of 50 degrees or lower, if possible.

So there it is. Milk can be pasteurized at home with absolute safety. However, Mrs. Harrison and Mr. Cooper both warn that it will be a waste of time unless everything used is sterile and the housewife is "on her toes" every minute of the time she is working with the milk.

But pasteurized milk from the family herd means freedom from undulant fever, tuberculosis (bovine-carried), and other milk-borne diseases, insofar as food on the family table goes.

Graham and Greenlee County women believe it's worth the effort.



### III. Project Activities and Results

#### G. Family Economics and Home Management - Family Relationships

"Household Pest Control" as a home management project, was handled by a county-wide special interest meeting. Dr. J. N. Roney, Extension entomologist, spoke to 36 women on the home methods for getting rid of several household pests - cockroaches, silver fish, bed bugs, flies, DDT, chlorodane and paradichlorbenzene are the standbys that he stressed. Mimeographed information was also distributed. Any house in the area is subject to infestation by what are called desert cockroaches. The homemaker who can keep her house free of them is happy. Many folks have come to take the bugs for granted. Dr. Roney pointed out that persistent use of chlorodane will eradicate them. The information he gave on how to trap scorpions, how to recognize the bites of deadly poisonous scorpions, and how to treat the bites was enthusiastically received. Scorpions are a real danger in three communities in the county. Several mothers have reported that they followed Dr. Roney's advice to set the legs of their children's cribs or beds in cans. This - and having the beds away from the walls - will prevent night attacks by the scorpions. An estimated number of 200 bulletins describing proper treatment for scorpion bites have been issued in these communities. Stores in the county have cooperated nicely in having for sale poisons recommended by Dr. Roney for all household pests. A project summary report follows this report section.

"Home dry cleaning of clothing" was chosen as a replacement project by two clubs. The home demonstration agent handled these demonstrations, including the washing of a sweater by the glue rinse method. It was stressed that all dry cleaning should be done out of doors, on the ground. Only solvents approved by Extension Service were recommended. Impending strikes in the copper mines made this lesson one of real value to the miners' wives. Their standards of living may change quickly, and they need the know-how for such a home task. A project summary report follows this report section.

"Kitchen storage" was demonstrated by the agent in two clubs which had missed the project the previous year. Ladies of one group, for the most part, rent their own homes, and it will be convenient for them to be able to build for temporary use step shelves, drawer and shelf dividers, or cabinet partitions. The other lesson was with ranch wives with whom the home demonstration agent can meet only about twice a year. They had chosen this project as one that would mean the most to them. The meeting was held in the home of a woman who had recently remodeled her kitchen. Even though her cabinets were new, there were features described which she wants to add. A score card for judging

### III. G. (Cont.)

kitchens was used at the beginning of the meeting, reflecting the women's kitchens as they were. At the close of the meeting the same score card was used again to reflect changes that the women planned in their kitchens because of what they had just heard and seen. Ranch homemakers, on the average, have modern and convenient homes. But they are always looking for more efficient ways of doing. Project summary sheets follow this report section.

The sewing machine cleaning project might well be considered one of home management. Because of the money saved and the skill learned, it is definitely an economic project. This work, however, is described in the Clothing section of this report.

"Holiday decorations" as a project is one of home management. It included table and mantle decorative arrangements, favors, place cards, greeting cards, package wrapping. Patterns were given, direction bulletins were issued. A holiday recipe sheet was distributed, a copy of which follows this report section.

Home management problems and tasks have a definite place in the program for 1950. By county sifting committee recommendation, one very short demonstration of a homemaking job will be given by an appointed person at the opening of every club meeting. These effective quickies will be called "eye-openers". Because they have a place at the starting of each meeting, they are expected to entice the usual late-comers to be on time.

Family relations study was offered as part of the Country Life Conference. Greenlee County women availed themselves of the opportunity to attend classes on "How to answer the questions of young people", "Recreation for teen-agers", "How to get along with people", and "Flower arrangements". The ladies parcelled out beforehand among themselves responsibility of attending certain classes. By this planning, they were able later to have an exchange of information gained, and they had a full summary of the conference schools. Two clubs are planning for lessons next year on "How to answer the questions of young children".

The library kit, furnished by the university library, has been used by two clubs in the county. They used it in connection with their meetings for book reviews. Homemakers were assured that they may borrow books directly from the university library. This is a service that, since rural libraries are scarce, can be a real enjoyment and benefit to rural families.

### III. G. (Cont.)

The county agent and the Extension horticulturist met with homemakers on two occasions. They instructed on what flowers and shrubs would be suitable in the areas involved. Radio teaching was used in connection with home beautification as a home management problem. On one occasion a local nurseryman was interviewed so that the listening public might get first hand, professional advice.

The county agent spoke at the council meeting stressing the importance of neatness, cleanliness and beauty of exteriors of rural homes. He pointed out that there would be less delinquency, less teen-age irresponsibility if homes and yards were pleasant and attractive.

5 possible returned reports  
3 actual returned reports

### SUMMARY

#### RECORD FOR RESULTS OF HOUSEHOLD PEST CONTROLS

Name 4 leaders  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

1. Did you attend the Household Pest Control meeting given by the Extension Entomologist? 58 in 3 meetings

2. Have you found that the recommendations have controlled the following pests?

<u>INSECT</u>	<u>RESULTS OR COMMENTS</u>
a. Housefly	<u>Yes</u>
b. Cockroach <u>Both DDT and Chlорodane</u>	<u>Yes</u>
c. Silverfish	<u>Yes</u>
d. Clothes Moth	_____
e. Carpet Beetle	_____
f. Ants <u>DDT</u>	<u>Yes</u>
g. Cereal Insects	_____
h. Rodents	_____
i. Miscellaneous <u>Scorpions - put baby bed legs in jars, trapped scorpions used ice treatment for stings</u>	



2 possible returned reports  
2 actual returned reports

SUMMARY  
LEADER'S      REPORT

Home Dry Cleaning

Leader's Name: 1

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Club: \_\_\_\_\_

Please report how many women of your club have practiced Home Dry Cleaning  
using the following:

	<u>Number</u>
Cleaning solution that meets Stoddard's regulations	<u>11</u>
Doing work out of doors on the ground	<u>11</u>
Washing sweater by glue method	<u>5</u>

Please return by October 1st to Mrs. Lois E. Harrison, Home Demonstration Agent  
Courthouse, Safford, Arizona  
Addressed envelope enclosed

Demonstration seen by 27 women in 2 meetings

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS  
State of Arizona  
Third Floor Court House  
Tucson

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
And Pima County Cooperating

Agricultural Extension Service  
Home Demonstration Work  
County Agent Work

1947

**SUMMARY** REPORT ON GROUP MEETING - KITCHEN STORAGE

Leaders' Name HDA Address \_\_\_\_\_

Group Name \_\_\_\_\_ Number Enrolled \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Group Meeting \_\_\_\_\_

Check (✓) method of methods used:

☒ Demonstration

☐ Work meeting

☒ Discussed the subject

☐ Kitchen visits

☐ Scrap book or clipping exchange

☐ Film strips or other pictures

Number present at <sup>2</sup> meeting 16.

Which guide did you use in the meeting? \_\_\_\_\_

Suggestions for improvement \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Report was made by conversation with leaders.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
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University of Arizona  
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Agricultural Extension Service  
Home Demonstration Work  
County Agent Work

1947

**SUMMARY**      FINAL REPORT OF GROUP WORK ON KITCHEN STORAGE

Leaders' Names \_\_\_\_\_ Leaders' Addresses \_\_\_\_\_

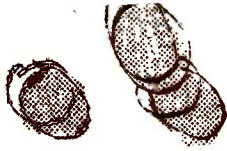
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

About how many days did you spend on this work? 3

1. How many women scored their kitchens	16	
2. How many made a labor or time-saving improvement	12	
3. How many:		
Fixed a better work area-----	10	
Stored items near job-----	8	
Planned storage to fit articles-----	2	
Protected articles-----	6	
Studied storage for articles seldom used-----	2	
4. How many arranged special space for HOMEMAKER, herself-----	7	

5. List storage items made:    Step shelves            10  
                                 Knife racks            4  
                                 Cleaning chariot        2  
                                 Chuck wagon table     1

6. List storage items bought:    Silver tray dividers



## HOLIDAY TIME IS CRANBERRY TIME!!

### Cranberry Orange Relish

4 cups cranberries, 2 oranges, quartered and seeded,  
2 cups sugar

Put raw cranberries and oranges through food chopper. Add sugar and mix well. Chill in refrigerator a few hours before serving. Makes one quart relish. This relish will keep well in the refrigerator for several weeks.



- Variations:
1. Peel, core and dice 2 apples; stir in for cranberry apple relish
  2. Stir in 1/2 cup each diced raw carrots and celery for cranberry vegetable relish
  3. Add 1 cup canned or fresh grapefruit segments
  4. Stir in pinch powdered cinnamon and cloves for a spicy relish
  5. Stir in 1 cup frozen or canned or fresh diced pineapple

### Cranberry Ice Box Cake

3/4 cup sugar	8 tablespoons corn starch
1/2 teaspoon salt	1 teaspoon lemon juice
4 cups cranberry juice	4 cups sponge or angel cake cubes

Combine sugar, corn starch, salt and lemon juice. Gradually add cranberry juice, heat to boiling over direct heat and then boil gently 3 minutes, stirring constantly. Cool slightly. Add cake cubes. Blend thoroughly. Pour into waxed paper-lined loaf pan, cover with waxed paper. Chill for at least four hours. Unmold on serving tray. Garnish with whipped cream. Makes 1 loaf (9"x5"x3") or 8 to 10 servings. If a more vivid color is desired add a few drops of red food coloring when cream is added.

### Turkish Delight

3 tablespoons gelatin	1/2 cup hot water
2 cups sugar	Grated rind and juice of 1 lemon
1/2 cup cold water	Red or green coloring
Grated rind and juice of 1 orange	

Soak the gelatin in the cold water. Put the sugar and hot water in a saucepan. When it reaches the boiling point, add the gelatin and simmer twenty minutes. Add color and the flavorings; strain into a bread pan which has been rinsed with cold water. The mixture should be from one-half to one inch in depth.

When it is cold, turn it onto a board. Cut into cubes or other shapes and roll in confectioners' sugar.

If you prefer other flavors, such as peppermint, wintergreen and clove, omit the fruit juice and rind, add one-half cup of water, and flavor with a few drops of oil of peppermint, oil of wintergreen, oil of cloves, etc.

### III. Project Activities and Results

#### H. Clothing

"Sewing machine cleaning schools" were held by the home demonstration agent after she had been trained in an Extension school taught by the clothing specialist. In the county, leaders were trained first who later assisted the agent with other clinics. Clubs which chose the sewing machine work, learned in club meeting only how to adjust machine stitching. Machines were taken apart and cleaned only in supervised workshops. 31 women cleaned and adjusted sewing machines under the guidance of the home demonstration agent. 51 more women adjusted the stitching of their sewing machines at their own club meetings under the guidance of leaders. This project has been so popular that it is competing with the tailoring of 1948 for first place. The project is repeated in the 1950 program. It is always stressed that Extension Service is showing homemakers how to clean sewing machines - not to repair them. It is not considered that business is taken away from repair men. Pictures taken at workshops follow this report section.

"Children's clothing construction" was taught in two clubs which had missed the project the previous year. Practically all members of both groups have young children for whom they sew. Particularly popular were the patterns for panties and the Carter neckline. "Pattern alteration" was demonstrated also to one of these clubs. By the two demonstrations the women felt that they were better able to meet their sewing problems. Project summary reports of both these studies follow this report section.

"Tailoring" which had been done as a special interest project late in 1948 continues to be of high interest. A summary sheet showing continued use of the tailoring instruction by class members who answered the questionnaire follows this report section.

"Textile painting" is a project that clubs have asked for as their own special interest. One homemaker who does exceptionally fine stenciling and is well qualified to teach has handled these lessons. Some have been demonstrations, others have been workshops. As a homemaking art, textile painting carries much importance. As a county fair entry, it has caused much ado.

"Making the best of appearances - foundation garments" was received enthusiastically as a project. Previous tailoring and pattern study had made the subject vital. Women wanted to find out what are the proper foundation garments for themselves, and how to determine suitable types of garments.



### III. H. (Cont.)

In leader and in club meetings homemakers learned how to measure themselves. Posters and slides were used in the teaching. Information was given as to what stores in the shopping area will fit and order garments. Leader reports on this project will be submitted in 1950.

The "Apron kit" prepared by the clothing specialist, has been used by 3 clubs. Ladies have bought, cut and copied patterns of each other's favorite aprons, as well as have they adopted the patterns in the kit. Most clubs have had this project close enough to Christmas to use the aprons as holiday gifts.

Sewing and clothing study of this year influenced the choice of projects for next year. "Making clothing accessories", "Grooming", and "Sewing machine attachment use" are all included in the coming program.



Showing county woman replacing sewing machine  
balance wheel in Extension Service Sewing  
machine cleaning and adjusting clinic .



Showing ladies cleaning their own sewing  
machines in Extension Service Sewing Machine  
clinic.

2 possible returned rpts.  
2 actual returned rpts.

SUMMARY LEADER'S PROJECT REPORT  
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Leaders 2

I. How information was given to others:

- 1 1. Showed by doing 3 3. Had others do  
2 2. Showed by completed article or illustration only 2 4. Only discussion

II. Number of days you (leader or leaders) spent in helping with this unit of work 3.

	CLUB MEMBER	OTHERS*
1. No. of women making children's clothing including suggestions on design	12	2
2. No. of garments made that are self help	8	
3. No. of women using laundry method of pre-shrinking fabric	5	2
4. No. who learned dainty finishes for children's clothing	12	
5. No. of women who have made use of new methods of pattern alteration	21	2
Total	58	6

\*Relatives, neighbors, 4-H leaders, friends that you may have helped.

Demonstration was seen by 26 women in 2 meetings.

Figures show that same woman is accounted for in more than one answer.

**Summary    LEADER'S PROJECT REPORT    2 possible returned reports  
2 actual returned reports**

**KNOW YOUR PATTERN**

County \_\_\_\_\_

Club \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Leaders 2

Check ( ) below the method or methods used:

I. How information was given to others:

- 2 1. Showed by doing                             3. Had others do
- 2 2. Showed by completed article      2 4. ~~only~~ discussion  
or illustration only

II. Number of days you (leader or leaders) spent in helping with this unit  
of work 2

	CLUB MEMBER	OTHERS*
1. How many women had individual measurements taken?.....	18	
2. How many have used these measurements in altering patterns that they have purchased?...	8	
3. How many women found figure variations that called for special alterations?.....	22	
Hip alteration.....	5	
Round shoulder alteration.....	3	
Bust.....	4	
Narrow or broad shoulder.....	7	
Sleeve alteration in height of cap and width of upper arm.....	2	
Waist length.....	1	
Skirt length.....		
TOTAL		
	48	

\*Relatives, neighbors, 4-H leaders, friends that you may have helped.

**Demonstration seen by 42 women in 2 meetings**

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
and Graham County Cooperating

Safford, Arizona

Agricultural Extension Service  
Home Demonstration Work  
County Agent Work

August 22, 1949

17 possible returned reports  
6 actual returned reports

**SUMMARY**      ACCOMPLISHMENTS FROM TAILORING SCHOOLS

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Have you made garment other than the one made at Tailoring Meetings?

How many 8 Suits 5 Coats 3

Do you plan to make a Tailored Garment this fall or winter? 3

2. What of the following have you used?

1. Clapper for pressing	Yes <u>x</u>	No _____
2. Shoulder pads	Yes <u>x</u>	No _____
3. Method of finishing hems	Yes <u>x</u>	No _____
4. Press cloth	Yes <u>x</u>	No _____
5. Buttonhole Method	Yes <u>x</u>	No _____

3. Have you helped others with tailoring problems? Yes 4 No 2

4. Have you used information learned in purchasing ready made coat or suit?

Yes 1 No 5

Other comments: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE: fill out this sheet and return it to Mrs. Lois E. Harrison,  
Home Demonstration Agent, Courthouse, Safford.

Return by October 1st.

Addressed envelope enclosed

  
LOIS E. HARRISON  
Home Demonstration Agent

if the other 11 have used information as have these 6 the  
work was well worth while



### III. Project Activities and Results

#### I. Recreation and Community Life

A good example of community life within the Extension Service circle was the sponsoring of 4-H club achievement days by homemakers' clubs. The Franklin and York clubs served as hostesses. In each case the girls' program included exhibits of project work done, judging contests and demonstrations. Because the women did the entertaining, many more parents and friends were present to see what 4-H club work is.

Newer homemaker clubs in the county meet once a month for an Extension Service lesson. They meet once or more during a month as a sewing or social club. All groups devote one summer meeting to a picnic get-together for all their families, and the December meeting to a Christmas party.

The county homemakers' council has started out as a county-wide community participation which is pleasant. The temporary council proved effective in getting a woman member on the county fair commission. The fact that 54 homemakers from different parts of the county attended the council organization meeting shows good interest and cooperation. One of the new clubs served as hostess, arranging a pot-luck dinner. This gesture figures highly in community and county spirit.

The county agent and the home demonstration agent made one trip to "Blue". This community is so isolated that three days are needed for a working trip - one to go, one for community work and one to return. This was the first time that a home demonstration agent has ever been into the settlement. Home visits were of a general nature - to give assistance in the various phases of homemaking. It was arranged with the folks there that in 1950 when the two agents make the trip, a community meeting will be held for men and women. All folks were urged to make use of Extension Service bulletins.

The annual meeting of the county Cattle Growers' Association was an event of community and county friendship. At that time the home demonstration agent was able to contact ranch women whom she seldom sees. The meeting affords a short cut for the handling of a good bit of Extension Service business.

The "Cowbelles" association, made up of the wives of cattle growers, met four times in the year. Their meetings are of business and recreational nature. The matter of "belonging" to the Cowbelles has made for a much more united feeling among rural women.

### III. I. (Cont.)

One fine bit of community cooperation has been shown by the Morenci homemakers' club and the Phelps Dodge Corporation. The copper mining company has assured the club president that all meetings of Extension Service may be held in the lounge room of the men's dormitory. There will be no charge for facilities used. All leader training meetings and the Morenci club meetings are scheduled to be held there.

The county fair represented participation by more communities than ever before. The new homemaker clubs made special effort to see that their members made entries. Committees were appointed who gathered women's articles to take to the fair. Good community spirit was shown by commercial donors of sweepstake prizes in the baked and canned food departments. Ladies who assisted in the women's department represented the whole county. Blue ribbon articles of the county fair were retained for sending to the state fair. At the close of the county fair the women's superintendent and the home demonstration agent revised the entry list for next year's fair. Notes were made of all suggestions and changes which might improve next year's fair.

On the request of the president of the Duncan Women's Club, the agent procured through the state leader, the service of Dr. Glen H. Nelson to speak at one meeting. The interest of the club was "Making Marriage Successful". Dr. Nelson treated the subject by way of family relations. After his talk the meeting was open to discussion and questions, both group and individual. The Duncan ladies were very well pleased with Dr. Nelson's handling of the subject. They were happy about his cooperation and that of the university.

There has been fine cooperation on the part of church, school and private organization officials in providing the use of rooms, buildings and equipment for Extension Service meetings. The home demonstration agent serves whenever possible in return.

One educational circular letter of the year was in the form of a Christmas greeting. A copy follows this report section.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

University of Arizona  
College of Agriculture  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
and Graham County Cooperating

STATE OF ARIZONA  
Safford, Arizona

Agricultural Extension Svc.  
Home Demonstration Work  
County Agent Work

December, 1948

Merry Christmas Everyone! :

The Christmas season is the fullest one in the entire year, so we want to give you suggestions to bring special glamour to even simple holiday meals.

When company drifts in all during the Christmas season, it's good to be able to say, "Won't you stay for dinner?" Try this recipe to show you're a good manager with a clever imagination: STEAMED CARROT PUDDING:

1 cup sugar	1 cup flour
2 teasp. baking powder	1 teasp. salt
1 cup finely grated raw carrot	1 cup finely
1 cup seedless raisins	grated raw
1 cup dates	potato

Mix and sift sugar, flour, baking powder, and salt. Add remaining ingredients and mix thoroughly. Fill molds not more than  $\frac{2}{3}$  full. Steam 2 hours in small molds or 3 hours in a large mold. And for zest, serve it with CIDER SAUCE:

$\frac{1}{3}$ cup butter	$\frac{1}{2}$ cups powdered sugar
$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cinnamon
3 or 4 tablespoons cider or apple juice	

Cream together the butter and sugar. Add cinnamon and melt. Stir in the cider or apple juice a little at a time.

And here's a pattern for your Christmas Reindeer - for place cards, pin-on name cards, or just favors:



"In Belgium, Santa's reindeer figure in,  
A plate piled high with oats,  
A place for them on every hearth will win.  
At Christmas dawn the oats are gone,  
And in their place are toys!"

Sincere thanks for your loyalty and cooperation for Extension Service through the year, and our best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,

*Lois E. Harrison*

Lois E. Harrison  
Home Demonstration Agent



#### IV. Outlook - Adult

In the past Greenlee County Extension Service teaching and assistance for rural families has been accomplished, mainly, by the county agent working with men and 4-H boys, the home demonstration agent working with women and 4-H girls. In 1949, however, both agents have combined efforts in many cases. The thought that family planning, family working out of problems would bring best results is gaining momentum. Studies that both agents made in the Extension Service summer school at Colorado A & M College emphasized to them the greater benefits of family Extension Service work. The county personnel plans, in the future, to broaden efforts toward family and community education.

Along the same trend of family and community teaching is the planned organization of community 4-H clubs. One club of that type is already formed. In the communities where it is suitable, the one over-all club will meet together in the winter months, mainly for recreation. In the summer months, project clubs will meet separately for concentrated project work.

Now that women of the county, through the Homemakers' council have taken more responsibility toward the women's program and county welfare, Extension Service is bound to broaden. All clubs of 1949 sent in program requests for 1950. Therefore in 1950 and the future, there should be a constantly growing demand for Extension Service education among rural families. It is expected that one new homemaker club will be organized in the coming year. As folks come to use "long range planning, short range action" family, community and county problems can be solved more satisfactorily. Through the homemakers' council has come about greater appreciation of project planning and meeting the needs of more individuals. This circumstance is a good background for future efforts of the county staff toward family and community educational help.

Among the homemakers of the county Extension Service is definitely building leadership. The number of 60 adult women leaders serving in 1949 against 32 serving in 1948 in itself proves the direction of leadership growth. It cannot but continue to grow and improve.

Next year's program for homemakers included projects in the fields of home management and home furnishings; nutrition and food preparation; clothing and sewing techniques; health and family relations. They will be handled through club projects, special interest schools, local special interest projects, and county council activity. Extension Service education will be accomplished by demonstrations, discussions, circular letters,

#### IV. (Cont.)

bulletins, news articles, radio talks, home and office calls. The program for 1950 is a challenge to the home demonstration agent, the Extension personnel and the rural Extension family. It will call for clear thinking, good planning, and ready cooperation.

To facilitate project work with women in the remote areas of the county, the home demonstration agent plans to carry on by correspondence during the winter months. There are ladies in each community who could receive bulletins and written instructions and serve very successfully as leaders for their groups.

In 1949 only five communities offered 4-H club work, the reason being that leaders could not be procured. The county staff expects to establish a county 4-H advisory group early in 1950. The homemakers' council is already advocating such a group. It is sincerely hoped that, through the combined efforts of the 4-H advisory board, parents in the several communities, and the Extension Service personnel, 4-H youth work will be offered in every community in the county.